

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

VARIOUS PHASES OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LAW AND ORDER.

MURDER AND ROBBERY ON THE CONTINENT—CONVICTIONS OF ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

THE ENGLISH STRIKES—THEIR INJURY TO INDUSTRY AND THEIR MENACE TO SOCIAL ORDER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, April 9.—Interesting news from the

Anarchists have been pouring in all the week, from

Spain, from France, from Germany, from Poland,

and from England. Some of it relates to Anarchist

and Anarchists in their simplest form; some of

it to their first cousins, who for the present are

not always easy. In Xeres they were more

Socialist than Anarchist; in Madrid they are more

Anarchist than Socialist, perhaps because they are

foreigners. It is not easy to see why a Frenchman

and a Portuguese should feel themselves called upon

to regenerate Spanish society by blowing up the

Chamber of Deputies. But the missionaries of

Anarchy are as free from the narrow prejudices

of patriotism as a New-York Mugwump. Their

enterprise, as they are always telling us, is inter-

national, or cosmopolitan. Delboche and Ferrera

are but outposts in the great European army of

dynamite. The explosion in Madrid had its only

echo, would have been the echo of war in the

Rue de Clichy, in Paris, which was in fact echoed

in Angers on Tuesday.

The enemy attacked is everywhere an officer

of the law, or a maker of law. It is in Spain

the legislator, in Paris the public prosecutor, and

the soldier in Angers, again the soldier and

the political authorities in general in Berlin. The

French are said to make a sort of a hero out of

Bavachol, the English are less given to hero-

worship of that particular kind. They have tried

the little gang of scoundrels known as the Wall-

Street Anarchists, acquitted two, who abroad would

not have been acquitted, convicted four

and sentenced one of the four to five and the

others to ten years' penal servitude. Deacon,

who got off with five, was recommended to mercy

by the jury, partly because he confessed, and

partly because he had "a good character," which

most people would think a good reason for dou-

bling his sentence. Here, as abroad, it is the old

story of bombs and pamphlets, a choice assort-

ment of the instruments and literature of disorder.

The Government thought the prosecution im-

portant enough to require the services of the At-

torney-General. The Berlin police believe they

have broken up the Anarchist gang in that city,

which was never more than 100 strong, they say;

and perhaps they are right. It may be the dis-

persal of these people, the expulsions from Paris

and Berlin, which account for the news of out-

rages, or preparations for outrages, from so many

parts at once; from Ancona, Liege, Douai, Bar-

celona, and elsewhere. The press cries out for

international legislation against international

Anarchy. They are enemies of the human race.

Let them be treated as such.

A practical application of this doctrine and the

good results of it may be seen in the prompt

justice done on the assassins of Count Poninski at

Koscielce, in Prussian Poland. The Executive

Committee of the Polish Anarchists wanted funds,

and sent four armed men to get them from Count

Poninski. Upon his refusal they shot him, it is

thought not to death. His brother and four

friends rode after the Anarchists, overtook them,

and killed two. Two more shot themselves, and

the law officers are saved further trouble. It

reads as if it had happened in the far West, ex-

cept that the English abstain from preaching about

it. There seems to be some doubt whether these

Polish Anarchists were Anarchists proper or com-

mon robbers and murderers. The distinction is

not worth dwelling on.

Another branch of the Socialist movement may

be studied in England. It is less violent and

less destructive in its aims, but whole, means

the industry on which social prosperity depends.

The strike on a great scale is the form of protest

to further his present purposes. The miners' pro-

ceedings in Durham and the engineers' strike in

Northumberland are for less interest than those

in Yorkshire, which came to a speedy and ridi-

culous end. Yet the Durham miners are showing

some stubbornness, and doing much harm to them-

selves and to the community. The engineers' strike

on the Tyne and Wear also continues, and be-

tween them and the Durham and Northumberland

to dire distress.

"Never," says a competent observer, "in the

history of trade and industry in the North, has

there been so grave a crisis." There could not be

a more convincing proof of it than the fact that

every single berth in the Tyne is occupied by a

vessel laid up in idleness. There are ominous

rumors of great failures. Firms of European

reputation are described as in jeopardy. If the miners

and engineers only hold out long enough, they may

see the whole commercial and industrial fabric on

which they and so many others depend come tum-

bling about their ears. They will have had the

satisfaction of ruining their employers, and an

opportunity of determining for themselves whether

labor without capital is likely to have a good time

of it.

The engineers' strike has now lasted nearly

nine weeks. It started with a trumpety dispute,

whether a certain class of work should be given to

engineers or to plumbers. It is officially stated

that this very work had been refused no long time

ago by the engineers as too trivial. The arbitration

court gave it to the plumbers, and the engineers

struck against the arbitrators' decision. That is

one of many instances in which English work-

men have refused to abide by decisions to which

they stood pledged in advance. Not less than 20,000

men are absent from work on this account. Not

less than 200,000 altogether are out, counting the

miners in Durham and Cleveland.

Of course there is widespread suffering. There

would be worse if the men getting full strike pay,

but it is reckoned that for the Durham miners

alone full strike pay would require at least

\$200,000 a week. The sum actually available

from trade union funds is about one-eighth of

that. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is

one of the most powerful bodies in the Kingdom.

The Durham miners, however, stand alone. They

make no part of the great Yorkshire federation

which lately called on 300,000 men in a frock,

and at the end of a week sent them back again.

In both cases like causes produce like effects.

The power in the hands of irresponsible officials

is enormous, and is used as recklessly as power

without responsibility always is. The men may

suffer, the community may suffer, the whole in-

dustrial future of the members of the union may

be mortgaged, but the dignity of the officials must

be maintained, and their authority asserted at

any cost.

These gentlemen think it no part of their duty

to preserve order. They thrive by disorder.

Nothing but the most energetic use of the police

and of troops has saved Durham from riot and

pillage. The most determined efforts are still

made by the men on strike to prevent the work-

ing of the engines by which the pits are kept from

being flooded. The engines are kept going by

officials and clerks. If they stop, the livelihood

of the strikers is gone. But passion has got the

upper hand, and appeals to prudence and common-

sense are vain. On neither side is there any sign

of yielding. The men are in the temper we see.

As for the colliery owners, they have published a

statement to the effect that they pay the wages

demanded by the men means ruin to the owners,

and that the longer the men stay out, the greater

is the reduction to which they must ultimately

submit. The only reply the men have, or

the only one they make, is that the owners' figures

are cooked. The owners have offered to submit

their books to examination, but the men declined

that offer.

Violence and threats of violence have been

serious enough to call forth a strong charge from

Mr. Wharton, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, to

the Grand Jury at Durham. There had been

at the beginning, said Mr. Wharton, spasmodic

outbreaks of violence. These were numerous, but

the occasions were chosen with judgment. That

is, violence was attempted when the force of

police was represented by a unit. In those cir-

cumstances there were few arrests. Since then

the display of force has been great enough to

discourage the brutalities which some of the

strikers threatened, and practiced. The miners

and their friends are impatient at the presence

of the forces of law and order. Here, as else-

where, they rely on intimidation. It is an

avowed principle of the modern strike that success

depends on the freedom of the organized unions

to terrorize workmen who do not belong to unions

and to prevent them from working. Sometimes

it is the employer who has to be terrorized.

The policy of the strikers and of the union offi-

cials is stated with cynical frankness. It is even

stated in the House of Commons. The latest ver-

sion of it comes from Mr. Wilson, of Durham. He

is one of those representatives of labor whose

presence in the House is so useful. He was him-

self a coal-miner, and married, as he proudly re-

lates, the daughter of a coal-miner. He is, or

was, treasurer of the Miners' Association. On

Thursday he wanted to know why extra police

were drafted into the county, and whether the

Home Secretary "did not think that those drafts

of police, which were a source of great irritation,

ought to be sent home." We have heard of this

irritation theory before now. The Home Secre-

tary contented himself with saying that responsi-

bility for keeping the peace rests with the chief

constable and local magistrates. It is lucky for

Durham that its chief constable and magistrates

have different views of duty from those which

governed the City of London police during the

dock strike. The Home Secretary's answer is

sufficient for the present occasion, but his policy

may at any moment end in disaster. G. W. S.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC TOPICS.

PADERSKI'S AUSTRALIAN TRIP ABANDONED.

—NEW PLAYS AND NEW BOOKS.

London, April 9.—Owing to the depression in trade

in Australia a tour of the Antipodes, proposed for

Paderski, will probably be abandoned and he will

return to the United States.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's illness at Monte Carlo will

cause a long delay in the production of his new

opera now being rehearsed at the Savoy Theatre. The

music of the final act requires the finishing touches,

and it is said that for a month at least Sir Arthur

will not be allowed to perform any work whatever.

The last address from Monte Carlo, however, shows

that he is much better.

M. Jules Claretie, the distinguished French writer,

manager of the Theatre Francaise and member of

the Academie, sold yesterday to a representative

of the Associated Press in Paris, proposals of the

rumor that his troupe may visit America during the

Chicago Exposition: "I do not see that there is any

insuperable obstacle to such a trip, especially as the

Theatre Francaise will probably be closed for repairs

during the summer of 1932, but I do not think it easy.

But I cannot say to Chicago as a body of actors.

The troupe will not be able to do the an-

thorities of the Exhibition or a well-known manager

were to propose to them a professional visit to the

United States." Referring to Mr. Daly's troupe,

which has visited Paris several times, M.

Claretie said: "I liked the way they

played 'The Taming of the Shrew' very much.

But we French have so exalted an opinion of our

national acting that I must not be asked to make com-

parisons. We are greatly interested in American ac-

ting, however, and hope to welcome Mr. Daly and his

company this year. Miss Rehan is an actress of un-

doubted ability."

M. Claretie has now in press a novel entitled

"L'Americaine," whose heroine is a member of the

Paris Academy of Letters.

The Academy states that Messrs. Methuen & Co.

will issue next month a volume of ballads by Rudyard

Kipling. Besides twenty "barbaric ballads," several

of which have not hitherto been published, this

volume will contain "The Flag of England," "East

and West," etc.

The Oxford Magazine Mints, rather than an-

nouncements, that Mr. Gladstone will deliver his

lecture on the trust lately founded at Oxford by G. J.

Romanes.

A WEDDING.

Boston, April 9 (Special).—There was a brilliant

wedding in the New Old South Church at noon to-

day, when the nuptials of Miss May D. Lockwood

and Colonel W. A. Gaston were celebrated. The bride-

groom is a son of ex-governor Gaston, a well-known

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in Yorkshire, which came to a speedy and ridi-

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